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THE JERUSALEM POST

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INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S The New York Times WEEKLY REVIEW

PM reportedly asked Syria, Iran to block terror attack

DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu sent messages via third parties to both Syria and Iran over the weekend, requesting that they use their influence to prevent the Islamic Jihad from attacking Israel, diplomatic sources say.

Security alert in effect in three major cities Roadblocks, major traffic jams expected to continue

BILL HUTMAN and RAINE MARCUS

THE security alert will remain in effect "until further notice" in the country's three major cities as security forces search for the terrorist cell or cells that apparently have infiltrated the country and aim to carry out a mass attack, security sources said last night.

Kahalani called on the public to help police by reporting suspicious objects or persons, and dismissed criticism that the security establishment was creating panic and playing into the terrorists' hands by disrupting life.



National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon meets with residents of the Judean settlement of Dolev yesterday. Story, Page 2. (Yisroel Hadas)

Sharon refuses to attend Cairo economic conference

DAVID HARRIS and news agencies

NATIONAL Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday announced he would not be attending the Cairo Economic Conference next week.

The other cabinet members who have confirmed their attendance at Cairo are Foreign Minister David Levy, Finance Minister Dan Meridor, and Communications Minister Limor Livnat.

Clinton, Dole mount final push for votes

WASHINGTON (Reuters)

President Bill Clinton and Republican challenger Bob Dole yesterday mounted a frenetic final push for votes, as polls showed the race tighter but still forecast a victory for Clinton in tomorrow's election.

Most analysts now expect the Republicans to hold their own or even increase their majority in the Senate, and to hold their losses in the House to a relatively small number.

Troops kill two gunmen in south Lebanon

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

TROOPS killed two gunmen in south Lebanon over the weekend and a bomb blew up next to a passing SLA patrol killing one militiaman, the army said yesterday.

appeal to [President Hafez] Assad and the Syrians to return to the negotiating table.

Zameret panel to present recommendations today

HAIM SHAPIRO and Itim

THE Zameret Committee, appointed by Transport Minister Yitzhak Levy to study the issue of Shabbat road closings, is expected to recommend today that Jerusalem's Rehov Bar-Ilan be closed during prayer times on Shabbat.

Another recommendation of the committee is to establish a permanent panel under the auspices of the state president to deal with relations between the secular and religious communities.



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Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu yesterday accepts the report on the long school day from Prof. Haim Adler (right), as Education Minister Zevulun Hammer ponders its implications.

Netanyahu: Long school day will narrow income gap

BATSHEVA TSUR

ISRAEL has the world's widest gap between the top and the bottom echelons of income earners, and the new long-school-day plan is a weapon to combat this, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu said yesterday.

Netanyahu requires similar budgets, Netanyahu continued, "otherwise our society will pay far more in social taxes in the long run."

Adler said the new program aims to help weak students catch up with the very best pupils in the class. "This will have a positive effect by letting the entire class move ahead faster," he said.

Adler said the new program aims to help weak students catch up with the very best pupils in the class. "This will have a positive effect by letting the entire class move ahead faster," he said.

Rules eased for donating organs for transplant

JUDY SIEGEL

FROM now on, living relatives other than parents, children, and siblings will be able to donate an organ or even part of an organ to a patient who needs a transplant. This decision was taken yesterday by Health Minister Tzahi Hanegbi on the basis of a recommendation by the ministry's Supreme Helsinki Committee on human experimentation.

only about 160 such operations were performed last year. Asked whether he himself is registered as a potential organ donor, Hanegbi said he is not, "because I didn't know anything about the subject. But now that I do I will sign up with the ADI organization (forms are attached to all driver's licenses)."

their support for organ donations, especially by expanding the number of people carrying donor cards and encouraging families to donate the organs of their deceased loved ones. He would not name any of those he consulted or say exactly what they had told him.

Seriously ill Falash Mura woman flown here for treatment

BATSHEVA TSUR

A YOUNG mother of two, whose health had severely deteriorated in the Falash Mura compound in Addis Ababa, was being flown to Israel last night in an attempt to save her life.

not be saved in an Ethiopian hospital, he approached the Jewish Agency to make arrangements for her transfer to Israel.

woman was yesterday afternoon flown out by Ethiopian Airways to Cairo, accompanied by Hodess. A representative of the Israel Embassy was due to meet them in Cairo to make any necessary arrangements.

Nature groups want to save bats from people

JUDY SIEGEL

DON'T go into caves where insect-eating bats are likely to be hibernating this winter, the Nature Reserves Authority and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel said yesterday, in a move aimed at protecting the bats.

Cave, Nahal Dalia Cave and the old copper mines in the Eilat hills. Lists of caves that are closed to people are available at both organizations.

There are 31 identified species of insect-eating bats in Israel, more than the number of species in all of Europe. They are protected by law here, but still at risk of extinction because of their sensitivity to disturbances and insecticides.

them to live. A recent survey of the Upper Galilee found that most of the bats were in quite good condition, largely because metal gratings have been put on the entrances to caves, letting in the bats - but not people.

Court censures Ben-Yair over plea bargain

THE High Court of Justice yesterday censured a decision by Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair not to ask the courts to declare that charges for which Sderot Mayor David Boskila is to stand trial constitute public impropriety.

est made him unfit to continue serving as mayor. In return, Boskila confessed to the charges, relating to benefits he reaped from making decisions on a planning and building commission, and would thus be allowed to continue in his post.

Sderot city council, attorney Yosef Pinhas Cohen. The judges said it was impossible to undo what had been done, since Boskila had already confessed to the charges as part of the plea bargain.

Lubelsky takes adviser post with Kahalani

BILL HUTMAN

FORMER Labor MK Masha Lubelsky yesterday took office as adviser on the status of women and the prevention of family violence to Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani, despite criticism from within the police force that the appointment was political and unnecessary.

NEWS IN BRIEF
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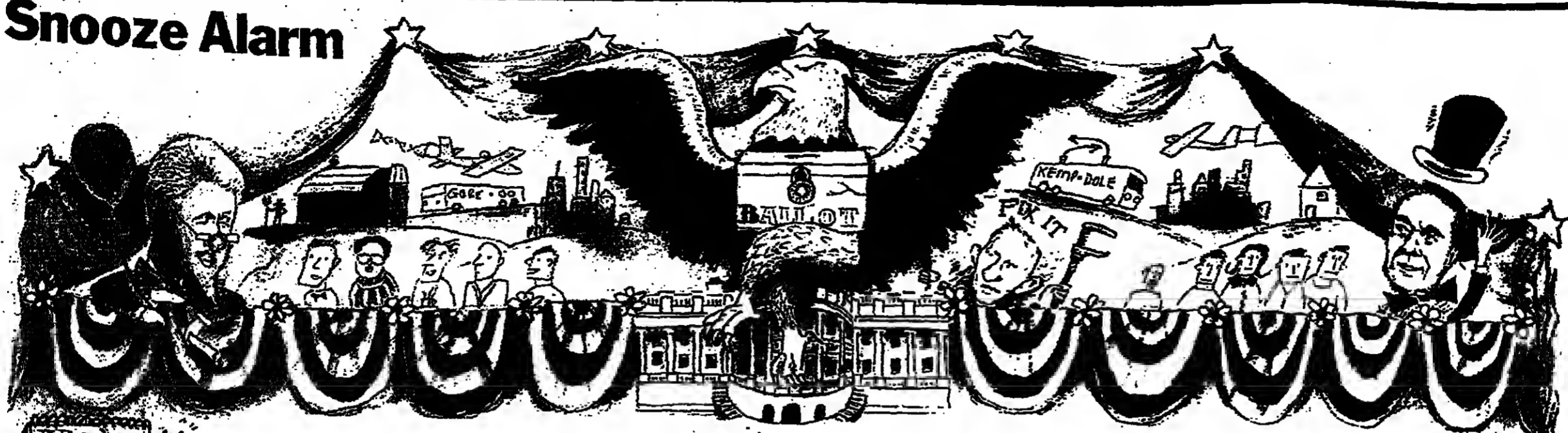
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The Year of the Yawn

By ADAM NAGOURNEY

NOT A vote has been counted, but one return is already in: This will almost certainly be remembered as one of the duller Presidential campaigns in recent times.

Bob Dole sees it in the small crowds he finds in his travels. President Clinton's aides, with perfunctory apologies, are already talking about the election in the past tense, wondering only how low the turnout will be. Local newspapers in cities like this one and network newscasts reflect the nation's mood by the amount of attention they devote to the contest between the two candidates, which is very little.

The conventional wisdom for 1996 is set: Even with Mr. Dole's furious campaign windup and questions about Mr. Clinton's fund-raising, this was the boring election — just as surely as the 1988 Presidential election was the one that pioneered vicious attack ads. And if history is any

The public is bored by the Presidential campaign. What's wrong with that?

guide, it is only a matter of days before the backlash begins, with flags raised about the damage a low-impact election inflicts on the democratic process.

But before the recriminations begin, one question needs to be answered: Is a boring Presidential election every once in a while really such a bad thing?

On the most obvious level, the placid waters of the 1996 Presidential campaign suggest a nation at peace with its politics. Many voters may simply choose to stay home. The economy is good, the country is not at war and President Clinton has rebounded from the depths of his unpopularity just two years before. Elections can be wrenching

and divisive affairs — witness Richard M. Nixon's contest with George S. McGovern in 1972. And after a run of particularly quarrelsome contests these past few years, voters might be grateful for an intermission.

The White House certainly thinks so. George Stephanopoulos, one of Mr. Clinton's senior aides and strategists, argues that a Presidential contest that he predicts will leave "no cultural imprint" is a healthy sign of "maturity and community" in the country. From that high point, Mr. Stephanopoulos jumped to offer a more self-interested analysis of what he views as its benefits.

"When you're an incumbent, and the economy is doing well," Mr. Stephanopoulos said recently, "boring is good."

But while this campaign was dull, there is a strong argument that it should not have been. The 1996 contest had the potential to be an ideological pivot, comparable to Franklin D. Roosevelt's second Presidential victory in 1936 against Alfred M. Landon (a Kansan like Mr. Dole), a win that inspired Mr. Roosevelt to tide his Presidential

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The Electoral College: a relic only a rocket scientist could love.

By Anthony Ramirez

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Voters may be hearing echoes, but they're getting a choice.

By R. W. Apple Jr.

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What's a conservative? Not what liberals think (and vice versa).

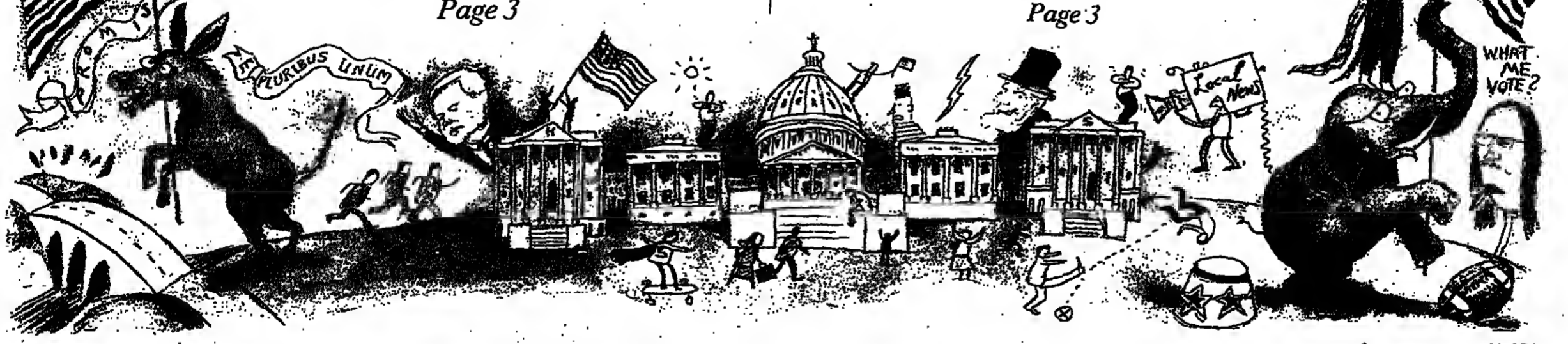
By Marjorie Connelly

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In the year of the soccer mom, a battle over the breast.

By Gina Kolata

Page 3



War's Plunder and the Swiss

The New Old News of Nazi Loot

By BARRY MEIER

IT is sensational news: tales of looted gold, stolec art treasures and other wartime plunder secretly passing from the Nazis to the well-manicured hands of bankers in Switzerland.

The steady drumbeat of recent stories has fascinated readers and viewers. But a small group of historians and writers who have researched the subject say they are baffled: Why has the known suddenly become news?

"The basic outline of all of this has been known for many years and for people to pretend they have sensational new stuff is simply not true," said Arthur L. Smith Jr., a retired professor of history at California State University and the author of "Hitler's Gold" (Berg Publishers, 1989).

History sometimes has a curious way of lying dormant before the right spark ignites attention and touches off wide reverberations. The current firestorm over Swiss banks appears to have been stoked by the end of the cold war, the 50th anniversary of World War II and a recent convergence of political interests.

"In 1996, it seems to be ringing the right bells," said Marc Masurovsky, who has studied the "Safehaven" program, the American wartime effort to prevent the Nazis from secreting wealth to neutral countries like Switzerland. Records from that program are the source of some of the supposed new revelations, but Mr. Masur-



Gold wedding bands found at a Nazi death camp.

ovsky said, "Anyone could have walked into the National Archives in the 1970's and seen these documents."

It has long been known that after the war, Swiss banks were left with numerous unclaimed (and still unquantified) deposits made by Jews throughout Europe who were fearful their assets would be seized by Germany. Many of those Jews later perished in the Holocaust. There has also been little doubt that Switzerland, fearful of Nazi conquest, accepted tons of gold looted from European governments by the Nazis as they marched across the continent.

But for decades the Swiss banking industry, which takes pride in its secrecy and discretion, thwarted inquiries about the fate of such lucre. And since the 1970's, recovering it had not been the top priority for many major Jewish organizations, which were occupied with more pressing matters like tracking down surviving Nazi war criminals. The collapse of Communism, however, reinvigorated Jewish efforts to reclaim lost wartime properties in Eastern Europe, and the 50th anniversary of the end of the war last year rekindled interest in the war's murkier episodes. It was only a matter of time before the focus became Switzerland.

Under pressure from the World Jewish Congress and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, the Republican chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Swiss bankers agreed this spring to let independent auditors for the first time to search their archives for

Continued on page 4



V-Chips Go Home?
America's hottest export is violent television.

By Bill Carter



Why the Election Is Like Baseball

By ANTHONY RAMIREZ

TAP, tap, tap. Students, the question for today is: How is organized baseball like the Presidential election? Or, more specifically, how is the World Series like the Electoral College? Come, come. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to see the connection.

Then again, maybe it does. Alan Natapoff, a physicist in the department of aeronautics and astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, scrutinizes the effect of "exotic acceleration," like space travel, on the human nervous system. But he also scrutinizes something equally dizzying: the Electoral College. Dr. Natapoff is a lonely defender of perhaps the most easily reviled part of the Constitution.

For the better part of three decades, he has argued against the abolition of the Electoral College, which the American Bar Association once denounced as "archaic, undemocratic, complex, ambiguous, indirect and dangerous." Such criticisms, Dr. Natapoff argues, are wrong. He wields baseball and statistics to make his point.

As any student knows, voters do not vote for President, but for people known as electors, who in January cast the legally binding



...rio, noted the Electoral College's importance when he wrote in the *Federalist Paper No. 68*: "Talents for low intrigue, and the little arts of popularity, may alone suffice to elevate a man to the first honors in a single State; but it will require other talents, and a different kind of merit, to establish him in the esteem and confidence of the whole Union."

Dr. Natapoff agreed. But what was missing from his analysis, he realized, was mathematical rigor, defining how much more influence each succeeding vote (or home run) had on the election (a winner-take-all game). He spent much of the 1970's and 1980's thinking about the problem and recently the political science journal, *Public Choice*, agreed to publish the result.

For the record, Dr. Natapoff's central equation is:

$$L(m,n) > L(r) \text{ unless } u > u^*$$

It says, basically, that the individual voter's clout, $L(r)$, in a large electorate's direct election is less than his clout, $L(m,n)$, in a districted election unless the district's voters are virtually equally likely to vote for either of two major-party candidates (which almost never happens in the real world).

Or, Natapoff's math is correct, said John F. Banzhaf 3d, a law professor at George Washington University whose statistical work was used in the 1960's by people trying to argue for direct elections. But, he said, "This is not a mathematical question, but a political judgment call."

John Feerick, now the dean of Fordham Law School, helped draft the 1968 House of Representatives proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish direct popular vote. "A direct vote is simple, understandable, and the way we handle nearly every other election," Mr. Feerick said. "And it works."

Even Dr. Natapoff doesn't argue that the Electoral College is perfect, but it does encourage Presidential candidates, like baseball teams, to fight to the very end in close contests. "Otherwise," Dr. Natapoff said, paraphrasing a modern-day philosopher, "it would be over before it was over."



votes for President. There are 538 electors; each state has as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives (the District of Columbia has 3).

If a candidate wins the majority of the popular vote in a state, he usually gets all that state's electoral votes (Nebraska and Maine allow their electoral votes to be split). Constitutionally, however, electors can vote for whomever they like, regardless of how their state's popular vote went.

The Founding Fathers, especially the college's principal architect, James Madison, feared the "superior force" of an "overbearing majority." When the results of the popular vote jibe with the electoral vote, there is no problem with the system. When the results don't jibe — as in 1888, when Grover Cleveland won the popular vote, but lost the electoral vote to Benjamin Harrison — calls for reform erupt.

As recently as the close elections of 1960 and 1968, the prospects of Electoral College disconnections drove the House of Representatives to vote for a constitutional amendment to abolish the system. (The measure later died in the Senate.)

Each State Is Like a Game

Since he first read about the controversy in *Life Magazine* in the 1960's, Dr. Natapoff has been using baseball to illustrate the essential worth of the Electoral College.

In the World Series, he says, the team that scores the most runs overall is like a candidate who gets the most popular votes. But to win the Series, that team needs to win the most games. After all, the Atlanta Braves in this year's Series scored more runs (26) than the New York Yankees (18), but not in the right combination to win the championship.

In a game that isn't close, the probability is small that one more run (vote) for the team that is ahead will ultimately change the game's outcome, as a Republican voting for Bob Dole in heavily Republican Utah will find. In a more competitive game, however, the value of each additional run (vote) increases substantially.

In a nail-biting game (a close election in a state with a lot of electoral votes) the value of each additional run (vote) is at its greatest. If California, with 54 electoral votes, is closely contested, each popular vote for either President Clinton or Mr. Dole might clinch the election. (Truman won California by 17,865 votes in 1948 out of more than 4 million cast.)

A run early in the season is worth less than one in Game 6 of the World Series. And in a 15-to-2 rout, the 4th home run is less important than the first. Why? Because a team can't take the extra 12 runs and shift them to the next day's game.

Similarly, in the contest for electoral votes, a candidate can't take some of his overwhelming popular vote in Texas and shift it to a close race in Oregon; each race is a separate game. Otherwise, Democrats would concentrate their efforts on big Democratic states and Republicans would target big Republican states in a mad rush to pile up votes.

All this does not mean that a large popular vote isn't important. A baseball player wants to win games, but he also wants to improve his own statistics, as a bargaining chip for contract talks or a rationale for entry into the Hall of Fame. And a candidate wants a lot of votes to claim a mandate.

Alexander Hamilton, with characteristic



Waiting President Clinton has his own thoughts as Vice President Gore spoke at Vanderbilt University in Nashville last Sunday.



The Year of the Yawn: The Election of 1996

Continued From Page 1

papers that year. "The People Approve." What the people approved in 1936 was Mr. Roosevelt's activist view of government, and it set the political tone for this country for close to 40 years. What the people might have approved this year — had Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton been more obliging — was either of the competing views of government presented by House Republicans in 1994 or by the more governmentally ambitious Mr. Clinton who ran in 1992.

Students of American elections, the very people who tend to define the conventional wisdom every four years, are suggesting that the country will pay a price for a bland election. "It's bad because what a campaign should be is something that exposes hidden facets of these candidates — and that gives us a better opportunity to judge them as potential Presidents," said Michael R. Beschloss, the historian. "When you've got a campaign that doesn't really do that, what it means is you're left at the end of the campaign with the same information you had at the beginning."

Doris Kearns Goodwin, the Presidential biographer, said with the campaign ending she felt a profound sense of disappointment, particularly after the hopes raised by Mr. Clinton's ambitious candidacy of 1992. "I remember feeling that I wanted my kids to live through one of those periods when people really cared about politics," Ms. Goodwin said. "I look back at the 60's — being part of the civil rights movement and going to Mississippi. It makes you feel large."

"Human nature hasn't changed," she continued. "That capacity to get involved is still there. But campaigns now are not designed to bring that out in people."

'Me Too'

Why the political campaign turned out the way it did is a reflection on both the skills of Mr. Clinton and the shortcomings of Mr. Dole. From the start of this contest the White House did all it could to diminish interest in the race. Candidate Clinton in 1992 blazed out of New Hampshire brimming with fresh ideas: He would guarantee health care for all, end welfare as we know it, reform the campaign finance laws, provide college scholarships that would be paid with public service and reduce the size of government. Those ideas stirred small audiences in the grange halls of New Hampshire in January 1992, and huge audiences in college gyms at this time four years ago. For better and for worse, they set the tone for Mr. Clinton's first two years in office.

This year, a politically chastened and timorous Mr. Clinton ran on a far lighter agenda. And he proceeded to embrace Republican positions with such relentless efficiency that Mr. Dole was left taunting his opponent as the "Me Too" President. There was not much else for the Republican Presidential nominee to say.

And even if there had been much to talk about, Mr. Dole was not the man to do it. Mr. Dole's performance this year made clear that communication or vision — "so-called vision," as Mr. Dole liked to call it — was not his strength. He never presented a vision for the country because, it became clear, he could not. He never had to during his years as a legislative leader in Congress. And he was uncomfortable with the hard economic and social lines drawn by Speaker Newt Gingrich and Republicans in the House, when they took power in 1994.

Democracy in Distress

Those comments are reminiscent of the warnings-echoed after most recent elections. In 1988 it was the hard edge of President George Bush's campaign against Michael S. Dukakis, which many politicians and academics said polluted political discourse. In 1992 voters were alienated by excessive attention to the mechanics of politics — focus groups, polling, production of advertisements — rather than a discussion of policy. To retrospect, it's unclear whether either contest caused lasting damage to the nation.

But 1996 is one case where the warnings might prove right: there really might be a price to be paid for this election, in the form of four more unsettled years in Washington, and some important decisions delayed. If Mr. Dole wins, the only mandate he can claim is to push through his tax-cut plan. Mr. Clinton would take a second term with even less guidance from voters. Should Mr. Clinton decide to pursue an unpopular political initiative — which is what many of his supporters from the left hope he will do if he wins this, his last election — he will have to do so without citing the election returns as an endorsement of his platform or philosophy. In 1992 he was able to refer to his election when he presented his proposal for universal health care to Congress.

The elections of 1992 and 1994 hinted at what might have been. The election of 1996 had all the potential to resolve the unanswered questions of those previous contests. Of course, voters might be getting exactly what they want. Maybe the campaign was boring because Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole both sensed that America wasn't ready to make a stark choice; remember that the campaign season's top epithet was "extreme." Resolving the conflicts of a political era is interesting, but sometimes people prefer the less stirring course of groping for a middle ground.

For better or for worse, that bridge — to borrow perhaps the only memorable metaphor of this long campaign — will not be crossed anytime soon.

Play Ball

In baseball, it is not how many runs a team scores, but how many games it wins. Look at the past five World Series:

Year	Game	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Run total	Series winner
1996	New York Yankees	1	0	5	8	1	3		18	✓
	Atlanta Braves	12	4	2	6	0	2		26	
1995	Cleveland Indians	2	3	7	2	5	0		19	
	Atlanta Braves	3	4	6	5	4	1		23	✓
1994	No Series									
1993	Toronto Blue Jays	8	4	10	15	0	8		45	✓
	Philadelphia Phillies	5	8	3	14	2	6		36	
1992	Toronto Blue Jays	1	5	3	2	2	4		17	✓
	Atlanta Braves	3	4	2	1	7	3		20	
1991	Minnesota Twins	5	3	4	2	5	4	1	24	✓
	Atlanta Braves	2	2	5	3	14	3	0	29	

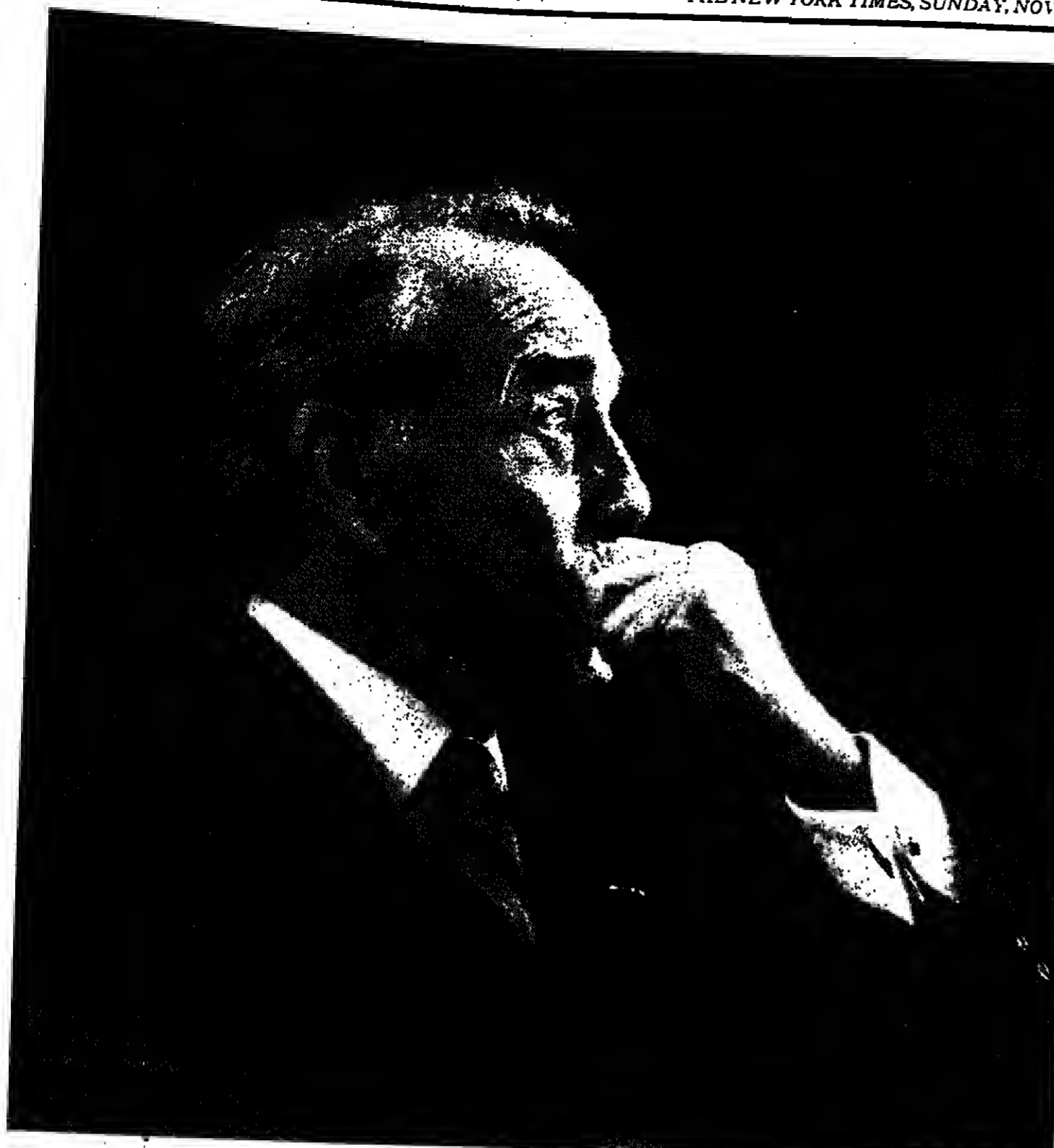
In three of these World Series matchups, Atlanta scored more runs than its opponent, but ended up losing more games.

Similarly in Presidential campaigns, the popular vote often does not reflect the Electoral College total:

Year	Candidate	Popular vote	Electoral College vote	Popular share	Electoral share
1992	George Bush (R)	39,103,882	168	37.4%	31.2%
	Bill Clinton (D)	44,909,326	370	43.0%	68.8%
	Ross Perot (I)	19,741,657	0	18.9%	0.0%
1988	George Bush (R)	48,886,097	426	53.4%	79.2%
	Michael Dukakis (D)	41,809,074	111	45.6%	20.8%
1984	Ronald Reagan (R)	54,455,075	525	58.8%	97.6%
	Walter Mondale (D)	37,577,185	13	40.6%	2.4%
1980	Ronald Reagan (R)	43,904,153	489	50.7%	90.9%
	Jimmy Carter (D)	35,483,883	49	41.0%	9.1%
	John Anderson (I)	5,720,060	0	6.6%	0.0%
1976	Gerald Ford (R)	39,147,793	240	48.0%	44.6%
	Jimmy Carter (D)	40,830,763	297	50.1%	55.2%

Although the Electoral College has a better track record than baseball in rewarding the candidate with the most runs (votes), its winner-take-all policy for state voting has resulted in some upsets. The last time was in 1888 when Benjamin Harrison received 233 electoral votes (from 5.4 million in the popular vote) while Grover Cleveland received only 168 electoral votes (despite his 5.5 million popular vote).

Source: (political figures), "America Votes 20," Congressional Quarterly, 1993



Listening Bob Dole fought back tears during a laudatory speech by former President George Bush on Thursday.



A 'Conservative' Is (Fill in the Blank)

By MARJORIE CONNELLY

PRESIDENT CLINTON tried to convince us. "The old labels of liberal and conservative," he said more than a year ago, "are not what matter most anymore." But as campaign season winds down, the old labels are tossed around freely as ever. So what do they mean to the audience?

A telephone poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News Oct. 10 to 13 asked 1,126 voters just that.

When asked what they thought of when they heard someone described as a "liberal," the respondents, who could say anything instead of being limited to a multiple-choice list, most frequently volunteered "open-minded" and "free spending." When asked about "conservative," they most often volunteered "fiscally responsible or tight" and "closed-minded."

The terms were once strongly linked to specific issues, like anti-Communism or the peace movement. Today, the labels may be used to talk about issues like abortion rights, but "abortion" isn't the first thing that comes to mind when political labels are uttered. Only 2 percent of respondents identified "liberal" or "conservative" with either side of the abortion debate.

Instead, voters link the political left and right to core meanings that seem to owe as much to the dictionary as to the shifting tide of political movements. So "liberals" are generous (a liberal portion). And "conservatives" are moderate or cautious (a conservative estimate).

But old definitions may be lagging behind new realities: 8 percent of voters associated "conservative" with "careful" and 7 percent with "against change." These attributes do not fit House Speaker Newt Gingrich's Republican revolution.

Sheila Riddle, a 41-year-old technical services operator from Dallas, echoed the dictionary definitions. The moderate Democrat, who supports Mr. Clinton, said, "Liberals are open to new ideas, even if they might be far-fetched. But conservatives like Dole have their minds made up. They tend to be stuffy, not open to compromise or change."

Pocketbook issues also affected thinking. "Liberals want to take more and more tax money away from working people," said Joe Nava, a 65-year-old retired professor and a conservative Republican from Fairbanks, Alaska. "Conservatives support more individual responsibility in terms of how the money is spent." Leo Estrada, an insurance salesman from Fresno, Calif., put it another way: "Conservatives are tightwads." The 48-year-old liberal Democrat is supporting Mr. Clinton, but he thinks both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole are conservative.

There is a little confusion in applying the labels to this year's Presidential race. Bob Dole is the easy call; a majority of voters, regardless of their own political philosophy, describe him as conservative. Bill Clinton is trickier; respondents were evenly split over whether Mr. Clinton is a liberal or a moderate. Predictably, conservative voters were more likely to say Mr. Clinton is liberal.

But about 10 percent of voters characterize Mr. Clinton as conservative, and roughly 10 percent characterize Mr. Dole as liberal. And although the nationwide poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points, these 1 in 10 proportions have held fairly steady in every Times/CBS News Poll conducted this year.

Who are these voters? "Bill Clinton would be a liberal Republican, but he is a very conservative Democrat," said Dan Johnson, a writer and real estate broker from Eufaula, Okla. Mr. Johnson, a 48-year-old liberal who supports the libertarian candidate,

characterizes Mr. Clinton as a conservative because of his foreign policy — "identical to George Bush's" — and because of some of his appointees.

And Paul Deise calls Mr. Dole a liberal. The 42-year-old bricklayer from Brunswick, Ohio, doesn't like many of Bob Dole's ideas on education and Medicare, and considers the "liberal" label pejorative. Mr. Deise, an independent moderate, plans to support Bill Clinton, whom he describes as a moderate.

'Liberals' Give Money Away

Over all, the descriptions of "liberal" and "conservative" were evenly distributed between positive and negative attributes. Voters find fault with both sides, perhaps one reason that 50 percent identify themselves as moderates.

Neil Reed is a 40-year-old insurance adjuster from Dover, Del., who identifies himself as a moderate and as a Republican. "I'm more middle of the road. I would like to see less Government intervention." He says liberals support social programs that "give money to those who don't have to work." But Mr. Reed, a Dole supporter, is not happy that conservatives are aggressively imposing their beliefs about abortion and some other issues.

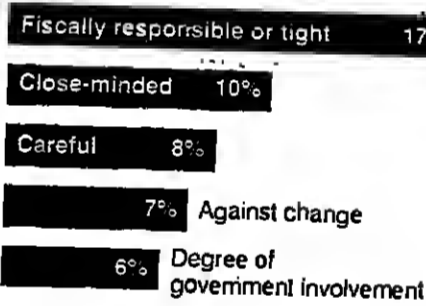
Moderates may also be looking to stay between two other labels: old and young. Winston Churchill once said, "If you're not a liberal at 20, you have no heart, and if you're not a conservative at 40 you have no head." This was echoed by a 42-year-old Pennsylvania man: "A conservative is someone old," said this self-described moderate. "But liberals are bleeding hearts."

The New York Times/CBS NEWS Poll

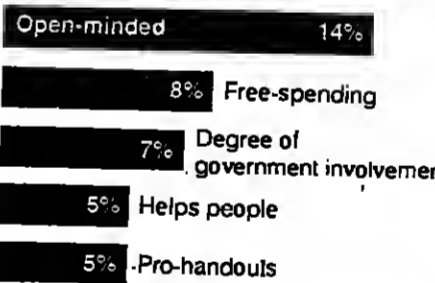
Tightwads and Free-Spenders

Most commonly volunteered responses to the following questions:

When you hear someone described as "conservative," what comes to mind — what do you think of as a conservative?



When you hear someone described as "liberal," what comes to mind — what do you think of as a liberal?



Based on a nationwide poll of 1,126 registered voters conducted by telephone on Oct. 10-13. The New York Times

Vying for the Breast Vote

By GINA KOLATA

FORGET the deficit. Forget taxes. Forget Medicare. Politicians, hoping to appeal to women, are now engaged in the battle of the breast.

Or so it seems. Throughout this season of the soccer mom, candidates have taken up breast cancer as a campaign issue. Some are tucking it into their package of family values, while others are playing it as an environmental problem, drawing a link between breast cancer and pollution that science has yet to establish.

It's no accident that the subject is cropping up now, said Amy Langer, the director of the National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations. "We said to elected officials that this is our No. 1 issue of concern." For those politicians who will not listen, she said, "we will vote you out of office."

President Clinton seems to have gotten the message. Appearing in the Rose Garden last Monday, he promised to divert \$30 million in Federal money to the study of breast cancer genetics. "Nothing is more devastating to a family's strength than when someone is diagnosed with a life-threatening disease like cancer," he said.

In New York, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, appears in an ad on a beach with his mother, his two daughters,

and several granddaughters. His daughter Lorraine speaks, saying that her father is "fighting to shut down that incinerator plant in Long Beach, the one throwing poisonous toxins into our air and water." Then she adds, "That plant may be partially responsible for the high rate of breast cancer here on Long Island."

Last Monday, Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat who is waging a fierce Senate race, accused his Republican opponent, Representative Richard A. Zimmer, of not supporting breast cancer research. "The breast cancer rates in New Jersey remain the highest in the nation," Mr. Torricelli said. "There must be a reason, an environmental cause."

Frances Visco, president of the National Breast Cancer Coalition, said there are others vying for the breast vote: Senator Rick Santorum, a Pennsylvania Republican; Senator Joo Kyl, an Arizona Republican; Senator Ted Stevens, an Alaska Republican; Senator Tom Harkin, an Iowa Democrat; Representative Nita M. Lowey, a New York Democrat; Senator John W. Warner, a Virginia Republican; Representative Constance A. Morella, a Maryland Republican; and Gov. Lincoln C. Almond, a Rhode Island Republican.

But scientists are disturbed by the misleading information in some campaigns. Dr. Sheila Zahm, deputy chief of the occupational

epidemiology branch at the National Cancer Institute, said "there's out a lot of information linking environmental exposures to breast cancer," even though researchers have looked. What's more, she said, Mr. Torricelli's statement that New Jersey has the nation's highest cancer rate is wrong. The District of Columbia has that distinction, with Delaware second. New Jersey is tied for third with Rhode Island.

Dr. Ann Flood, a breast cancer survivor who is a professor at the Center for Evaluative Clinical Sciences at Dartmouth College, said linking breast cancer to polluted air or water "is a real scare tactic."

Other scientists are repelled by what they see as the condescending assumption in these campaigns: that mentioning breast cancer is a sure way to win the female vote.

Dr. Barbara Weber, a breast cancer researcher at the University of Pennsylvania calls the breast cancer strategy "pretty demeaning." The assumption, she said, is that "women don't care about the deficit or education or Medicare." It suggests she said, that "what we care about is whether we ourselves will get breast cancer."

George Annas, a health lawyer at Boston University, chalks it up to the fact that the breast cancer coalition "is now looked at like a voting bloc." After all, he said, "you don't hear people going around saying they will do something for prostate cancer."

Where the Choice (Yes, a Choice) Lies on Tuesday

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON

AFTER 10 months of campaigning, after the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, after innumerable wireless speeches and enough wretched television commercials to last a lifetime or two, the voters of America are underwhelmed, or so they tell the pollsters. Many of them say it doesn't really matter who is elected President this week.

They are wrong. It may be, as the columnist George Will has suggested, that too much emphasis is placed on the President and his power to shape the nation's destiny. It may be that "such talk encourages what needs to be constantly discouraged — the hubris of government and its delusions of mastery." And it may be, as many maintain, that Presidential elections are no more than lotteries, because campaign promises are written in sand.

Still, choosing Roosevelt over Hoover changed the whole balance between government and business, and choosing Nixon over McGovern prolonged the national agony in Vietnam, among other things. Practically (although not constitutionally) speaking, Presidents can take the country into war. They can shift dollars from guns to schools. They can lift the nation up or let it down. This year as in so many others, the candidates have

told us that this is one of the most important elections in history. Vote for my opponent, says Bob Dole, and the nation's morality will be sorely endangered. Vote for my opponent, says Bill Clinton, and you will fall off the bridge to the 21st century.

That is so much autumn hyperbole. The country faces no war-or-peace decisions, and no domestic crisis like the Depression is at hand. Moreover, the two major-party candidates are both internationalists, broadly speaking, and both free traders; both believe, to varying degrees, in government's duty to care for the powerless; both have said that the problem of keeping Medicare and Social Security from going broke will probably have to be handed over to a nonpartisan commission.

The Differences

But President Dole, particularly if supported by a Republican Congress, would scale back affirmative action, probably seeking some national version of California Proposition 209 to prohibit racial and gender preferences in public hiring, contracting and education. He would move no further in reforming health care. He would trim immigration and push to make English the nation's official language. He promises to work for Constitutional amendments mandating a balanced budget and establishing term limits for members of Congress. He vows to cut Federal spending for a range of social programs and

increase it for the military.

Unless the Democrats win control of both houses of Congress, which would constitute a considerable surprise, a second-term President Clinton would be constrained in his actions. He might or might not try to extend health insurance, perhaps to cover all the nation's children. He would resist any erosion of abortion rights, such as a ban on late-term procedures. He would cut taxes much less than Mr. Dole and would probably avoid any major overhaul of the tax code.

Mr. Dole has made a major campaign issue out of campaign finance, particularly contributions by foreigners. Mr. Clinton has promised reform. But neither man has committed himself to anything as far-reaching as the bill proposed by Senators John McCain, an Arizona Republican, and Russ Feingold, a Wisconsin Democrat, which would ban political action committees and clamp down on unregulated "soft money" gifts.

Nor, for all the talk about tax cuts and balanced budgets, is it clear how either man would get there. The two men's sharply differing philosophies are evident in the language they choose to explain it.

"I have proposed a program of tax cuts for working families," Mr. Clinton says, "that focus on education and child-rearing and are clearly within our ability to balance the budget so we can continue to keep interest rates down and the economy growing." To which Mr. Dole replies: "I have one big plan, to give you back more of your hard-

earned money and more of your freedom, because you can run your own life better than any government bureaucracy ever can or ever will."

The era of big government may be over, but Mr. Clinton wants to use the tax code and Federal spending in one way (call it the way of the semi-reformed liberal), Mr. Dole in quite another (the way of the sometime supply-sider).

It is not easy to judge how the two men might react to trouble abroad. But Mr. Dole has said he would accelerate NATO's expansion. He would probably take a harder line if a post-Yeltsin crisis developed in Russia. And he might be less willing to extend the stay of American troops in Bosnia for a year, a prospect that seems certain in a second Clinton Administration.

Finally, there is the matter of Supreme Court justices. On issues from abortion to term limits to affirmative action, the men and women chosen to replace the jurists who are approaching retirement will exert a powerful influence, and clearly Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton would seek very different sorts of nominees. But history has frustrated Presidential wishes in this area.

For every Clarence Thomas, whose ideological persuasion survives the transition to the Supreme Court, there is an Earl Warren, who surprises. So there is no guarantee that a vote for Bob Dole on Tuesday will shift the court to the right or that a vote for Bill Clinton will keep it where it is today.



Ideas & Trends

Pow! Thwack! Bam! No Dubbing Needed.

By BILL CARTER

BAYWATCH, that weekly salute to the dedicated men and women of lifeguarding — and to swimwear — remains the most popular American television show in the world. But sex is still not the universal language of television.

Action is. Paul Krumins, who surveys syndicated television shows for Copley Entertainment, analyzed the phenomenon: "Kicking butt," he said, "plays everywhere."

No genre has proved as enduringly popular around the world as the old-fashioned good guy vs. bad guy show — as long as somebody gets pounded into submission.

If you turn on a television set in France, Italy, Germany, Brazil, Israel or a number of other countries, the odds are excellent that you will run into an episode of "Highlander," "Hercules," "Xena," "Kung Fu" or any one of more than a dozen other hour-long action shows. They are aired on American television too, but abroad the shows that bash are a smash.

"Highlander," an epic in which a Scottish warrior, originally killed in battle in the 14th century but brought back to life to wage weekly sword battles as an "immortal," is in its fifth season and going strong in about 90 countries.

"Hercules" and "Xena," which chronicle

the adventures of two mythic pre-Hellenic superheroes in high-camp style, accompanied by plenty of flying bodies, are newer, but they have grown into international hits, sold in 20 and 15 countries, respectively.

"The thing about all these shows is that locale doesn't really matter," Mr. Krumins said. "What you need is somebody beating up bad guys. That transcends translation. It can also help if a show has some sci-fi element, like 'Highlander' does. That translates well too."

So hungry are international broadcasters for American-style action shows that they often put up a share of the production costs.

Overseas, American TV violence sells even better than sex.

Generally, Mr. Krumins said, one of these action hours costs about \$1.2 million. The American production company usually puts up one third, with one European broadcaster accounting for a second third and a South American, Asian or Australian company putting up the final \$400,000.

"For the U.S. studio it's an excellent



Hot American exports: The Highlander (Adrian Paul), Xena: Warrior Princess (Lucy Lawless) and Hercules (Kevin Sorbo).



deal," Mr. Krumins said. "Even if the show bombs, the production cost is not drastic. If it hits, it's all upside."

In the case of "Highlander," it was a French television company, Gaumont, that initiated the series. A 1986 movie of the same name was not a big hit in the United States, but the rest of the world ate it up. A production executive at Gaumont got the idea six years ago that the movie could be made into a series. After some dealmaking, an American-based company, Rysler Entertainment, took on the task of producing and syndicating the show. Gaumont remained a partner.

"Highlander," which is shot half the year in Vancouver and the other half in Paris, caught on all over the world. Ken Gord, one of the producers, said the show strives for international flavor. Its star, Adrian Paul, is British. Guest stars are from Canada, Italy, Austria and other countries.

The show also dips into world historical events. The Highlander has already turned

up in the American Civil War and the French Revolution. An upcoming episode has him battling some immortals from the Bronze Age.

Intimate Violence

But the real international appeal lies in the combat. The immortals favor swordfighting — "It's an intimate form of fighting," Mr. Gord said — and just about every episode climaxes in a ritual decapitation. It seems that immortals can die only if beheaded. (The chopping takes places off screen.)

This year Rysler created a second action adventure show, "F/X," based on the film about a movie special-effects man caught up in crime-solving. The series costs more to produce than any other hour-long show on television, said its executive producer, Steve Downing. It is already sold in 88 countries.

Action shows turn up mainly on independent television stations which have hours to fill, usually on weekend nights. "Xena" and

"Hercules" are simply rushing into the international void left when broadcast networks, worried about the Federal mandate that limits the amount of violence they show, stopped making heavy action series.

Suddenly syndicators have an easy market. "These shows still have to be sensitive to whatever limitations on violence specific stations may have, but they surely can get away with more than a network show can," Mr. Krumins said. And they need not score superhero ratings in the American market to survive. The highest rated action series this season, "Hercules," has averaged only about a 6 rating (each rating point represents 931,000 households), which would target it for cancellation if it were a network prime-time show. But because of its international appeal, "Hercules" actually is considered a runaway success.

But Mr. Krumins offered a warning: "The market is getting glutted with these things." After all, he said, "France can only take so many action shows."

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Swiss and Old News

Continued From Page 1

any unclaimed wartime accounts. The issue of unclaimed Jewish accounts became commingled with broader (and embarrassing) questions about Switzerland's handling of Nazi gold and about the accommodations this supposedly economically-neutral nation had made with the Third Reich. In September, the British Government issued a report saying that the Swiss could still be holding much of the Nazis' stolen gold.

As Switzerland's war past has leaped from obscure history books into the popular media, some new details have emerged; but a lot of history has been born again as news. One example: Mr. D'Amato's staff publicized "recently declassified" documents showing that the Wehrli Bank, a defunct Swiss concern, had been a clearinghouse for Nazi assets. The wartime history of that bank was well documented by Nicholas Faith, an English journalist, in his 1982 book "Safety in Numbers" (Viking).

Little-known facts often get lost in history, and sometimes it takes time, changing attitudes and the right circumstances for them to attract attention. In 1951, Seymour J. Rubin, a former American Government official, wrote in a legal journal about a 1949 pact between Switzerland and Poland under which unclaimed assets of Polish nationals in Swiss banks could be used to compensate Swiss citizens whose property had been confiscated by Poland's Communist regime. Many of those assets presumably belonged to Jews and others killed by the Nazis. In that era of cold-war calculation, the United States may have been loath to antagonize the Swiss over the deal. But when Mr. D'Amato and Jewish groups released documents about the Polish deal at hearings in Washington last month, they created a furor. The deal even struck many Swiss as news, at least at first blush. In any case, Swiss officials promised to determine what happened to deposits affected by such agreements with Communist countries.

Cooperation

Such cooperation is a sign that the postwar generation now in power in Switzerland may be ready to come to grips with the nation's past, and that may be the biggest change. Israel Singer, the secretary general of the World Jewish Congress, said, "Today, we are only dealing with responsible parties, not guilty parties."

But while new inquiries could yield genuine revelations, there may be disappointments. Mr. Faith, for one, suspects that the amounts of money left in the abandoned Jewish bank accounts are relatively small, because many Jews refused to believe the Holocaust was coming until it was too late and didn't have time to safeguard their assets. And the task of tracking down abandoned accounts 50 years later is daunting, because many were opened through middlemen and some of the banks active during the war have since collapsed or been absorbed. Still, some progress has already been made. Even before agreeing to an outside audit, Swiss banks said they had found 774 accounts totaling about \$32 million, a figure rejected by Jewish groups as absurdly low. (In the 1970's, the banks also conducted a study of unclaimed assets and said they had found \$5.2 million, which they turned over to charity.)

Mr. Singer said his group and others would not be satisfied until they have a full accounting of all the property stolen from Holocaust victims.

"This is the last unfinished business of the Holocaust," he said. "It is time to draw a black line at the bottom and finalize these accounts."

Beyond the call of duty

A recent ceremony honoring a German Righteous Gentile opened the floodgates to memories of one doctor's remarkable heroism. Amy Klein reports

THIS past Tuesday, Yad Vashem held a ceremony to honor Dr. Bertram, who had been posthumously presented the "Righteous Gentile" award in 1980, five years after his death. Among the 70 people who attended the ceremony were Dr. Bertram's children, some of the girls Dr. Bertram had saved, and the Lord Mayor and citizens of the town of Gelsenkirchen—all members of the Association of Jewish-Christian Cooperation in Gelsenkirchen.

The ceremony follows the recent dedication of a hospital square and other commemorative ceremonies in memory of Bertram by the town of Gelsenkirchen. Even after Bertram was given the "Righteous Gentile" award, his activities had been kept under wraps by his family until recently, when Yad Vashem sought permission to hold this ceremony and make his activities known.

our father was a hero," explains Dr. Adelheid Pagenstert, Bertram's daughter. She says about the most recent publicity that "it is difficult to express that to strangers and show it in public." Her sister Ortrud Bertram-Kathol says: "He treated all these things quite discreetly, he didn't believe he was special. If you are a doctor and a Christian, you have to help people."

BY MAY 1944, approximately 2,000 young Hungarian women had been shipped to Gelsenkirchen from Auschwitz to do slave labor in the factories near the city. The town is located near Essen in Westphalia, which was heavily industrialized—it was therefore subject to saturation bombing by the Allies almost every night. The Jewish women were not allowed to enter the bomb shelters.

On the night of September 12, 1944, the bombing was especially intense. St. Joseph's Catholic hospital was located near the factories. The head surgeon, Bertram, went out and found as many women as possible and brought them into the hospital for treatment. They were all seriously wounded. Bertram and his staff of nuns and lay people treated these women.

"It was raining. It was night. I was 14 years old. My sisters, Olga and Blanca, and I got scared and ran into the fields. We were in uniform, and we had no hair, and the Allies must have thought we were soldiers and kept bombing," says Peri Hirsch, about that fateful night. "I ran under the bridge and I saw some girls badly wounded. My dress was all bloody. I was standing under the bridge. A priest took [me in] then they bombed the bridge. I would have been killed," she says.

"Dr. Bertram pulled me out of the rain. I didn't realize that one of my sisters had been killed, and one had been wounded," says Hirsch. She then ran back to the labor camp because she was afraid: "I had no idea who he was. He might have been a doctor doing experiments." A few days later, Hirsch had found out that her sister Blanca, who was seriously injured in the bombing, had been taken in and was being treated by Bertram. Peri was smuggled out of the camp to visit her sister, who spent months in the hospital under Bertram's care, but subsequently died from her injuries.

Hirsch flew in from New York with her husband to honor Bertram. The Nazis discovered their presence and sent them on a four-week death march—which they survived, and from which they were subsequently liberated.

Though Pasternak still has a hard time walking, because of her injuries from the night of bombing, both say that they would not be alive today if Bertram had not taken them in that night. "He deserved this [ceremony]," says Pollack, the less reticent of the two. "There is no one in the world as good as Dr. Bertram."

BERTRAM was born in Zauerland, a small town in Germany, in 1893. During the First World War, he was taken prisoner in Siberia. After he fled Siberia, Bertram once confided to his daughter Ortrud that he vowed to help everybody—especially prisoners.

life. He said that he was lucky that he was able to help," Ortrud explains about their and their father's lack of negativity towards other Germans. "He didn't judge people personally. He always said that it depended on the individual's strength and courage."

From the testimony of his children and the survivors, it is clear that Bertram was a special person. But what do his children think of the people who did not engage in what was, for that time, "heroic" activity?

"There were two sorts of people during the war. The people who didn't act as our father did—we know from our parents how difficult it was. Everyone risked their

community is that "there are no young people." Osterwiecz, who was born in Lodz and remained in Germany after his time in Dachau during the war, says that on a personal level, he doesn't have much to do with the German community, but he respects their efforts because it is important to educate the young.

Johannes Fronneman, the vice president of the association, is a Protestant minister who has led groups to Israel a number of times. Because he was born after the war, he does not feel personally responsible for the Holocaust, but he says that it does mean something to be "a member of the nation who was responsible for that." Now, he says, Germany "has a special duty to learn, more than other nations." He points out that today, with the unemployment rate at 15%, people can blame foreigners.

"We will try to teach our children," says Adelheid, reflecting on her day at Yad Vashem which has brought her new perspectives and feelings about the Holocaust and her father. Unlike Adelheid Pagenstert, mother of six, Ortrud has no children of her own except her many students. She says that she hopes to teach tolerance and understanding like her father did: "We saw him act and we knew," she says, "that the best way of education is by example."



According to his daughter Ortrud, Dr. Bertram 'didn't' judge people personally. He always said that it depended on the individual's strength and courage.

Throughout the war, he worked until he was 80 years old, two years before his death in 1975. Both he and his wife were doctors, as were five out of six of his children (Ortrud is a teacher). Five of the Bertram children are still living—spread all over Germany, and three of them came to Israel for the ceremony. "Our father saw a great task in us [his children] as with any children he came into contact with," says Dr. Adelheid Pagenstert, the elder of the sisters. "He didn't speak much, but he acted." Her sister interrupts: "All the other children were jealous that we had such a fun father."

Good news for our lungs: Decrease of pollutants

FOR the past two-and-a-half years, the amount of carbon monoxide—one of the most important air-pollutants we breathe—has not increased. In fact, to the surprise of everyone, it has actually decreased. A report issued by the US government's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shows that carbon monoxide in the atmosphere has dropped by as much as seven percent or more in both hemispheres over the past three years, and that there is a significant decrease in methane and nitrous oxide while carbon dioxide has stabilized during the same period.

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

ultraviolet light, he causing an increase in the production of hydroxyl radicals. It is the hydroxyl radicals that oxidize most pollutants, but in recent years there has been growing concern that the ability of these radicals to do the job has been overtaken by a surplus of methane, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

pheric quality between 1950 and 1985. This means that if less carbon monoxide is being emitted, there would be more hydroxyl radicals free to remove other pollutants.

opened since then might be enough to tip the scales, some scientists claim. They also mention the El Niño event between 1991 and 1993 when the ocean currents and winds in the Pacific switched direction.

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BT and MCI in \$22b. telecom merger

Stocks steady as investors watch peace talks

Precious metals steady as no US inflation seen

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

PRECIOUS metals closed mixed to little changed in very narrow trading ranges...

LONDON (Reuters) - British Telecom unveiled the largest merger in UK corporate history yesterday, linking up with MCI Communications...

Under the deal, which has yet to be agreed by regulatory authorities on either side of the Atlantic, shareholders in MCI would receive up to \$3.8b. in cash as well as 0.54 new Concert American Depository Shares for every MCI share held.

been keen to forge that deal because it would have given it access to the lucrative Asian telecom market - the world's fastest growing market.

7.90 pence payable in November, 6% more than in the same period last year.

GM, unions reach pact to end Indiana auto strike

DETROIT (Reuters) - General Motors cut a deal to end a costly strike at an Indianapolis metal stamping plant yesterday, about 14 hours after it announced a tentative national contract agreement with the United Auto Workers union.

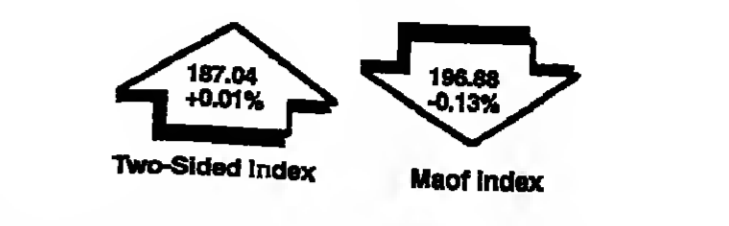
Indianapolis-made parts, joining four other idled truck plants and a crippled engine plant.

Canadian Airlines unveils survival plan amid losses

CALGARY (Reuters) - Canadian Airlines Corp., struggling to survive amid heavy losses, said Friday it would add capacity on foreign flights, seek wage cuts from employees and ask for concessions from its US shareholder.

negotiable, he said. But the plan quickly hit turbulence with the company's unions, the biggest of which said it would reject attempts to cut its members' pay after numerous wage concessions in the last few years.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET



STOCKS closed little changed for a second trading day as investors waited for developments in the peace process.

Kazakhstan will start oil exports via Iran this month

DUBAI (Reuters) - Kazakhstan will start to export 2 million tons of oil a year to world markets through Iran from this month, a Kazakh official said in remarks reported this weekend by Iran's state-run News Agency.

Iran and Kazakhstan signed an oil exchange deal in June. Under the agreement, an initial 40,000 barrels per day of Kazakh crude oil will be delivered to Iran's refineries at Tehran and Tabriz, while Iran will make available a similar volume of its crude at its Gulf ports on Kazakhstan's behalf.

Germans welcome longer shopping hours

BERLIN (Reuters) - As major store managers counted the takings on Saturday from Germany's first day of longer shopping hours, their customers appeared to have given the move an enthusiastic thumbs-up.

rather than see the store close at 6.30. "If this demand continues, we'll be taking on extra staff," he said.

IMF official hopeful for new Ukraine loan

KIEV (Reuters) - A senior International Monetary Fund official said yesterday he was hopeful Ukraine would soon win a multi-billion dollar, long-term credit to succeed its current stand-by program.

Ukraine has secured about \$2.1b. in IMF credits since winning approval for its market reform program in 1994.

German union to hold day of protest at sick cuts

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - Germany's largest trade union said tens of thousands of workers across Bavaria would stage a day of protest today after firms vowed to implement new legislation curbing sick pay to 80 percent of salaries.

brace themselves for more industrial action later this year. The day of protest comes as the latest in a series which have included unspecified stoppages and disrupted production at German companies, but which have stopped short of all-out strike action.

TEL AVIV STOCKS table with columns for Multi-sided trading, Two-sided trading, and various stock symbols and prices.

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Third World G-15 trade summit opens in Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) - A three-day summit of Third World Group of 15 countries opened yesterday, with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe calling on the international community to implement agreed measures that are aimed at achieving fair world trade.

Cotton futures ended modestly higher after a quiet, rangebound session, with many traders expecting the market to continue to range-trade until the crop report.

World sugar futures settled higher Friday on spread trading in a quiet session, with the March futures contract closing 6 points higher at 10.36 cents.

Cocoa futures settled lower on speculative liquidation and light local selling. The December contract settled \$8 lower at \$1,345.

Coffee futures settled mixed on roaster buying and commercial trade and origin selling in an extremely quiet session.

Mugabe told the annual G-15 conference on the trade concerns of developing countries that although rich, industrialized nations currently were addressing the debt problem, there was little focus on ensuring Third World states were paid fair and reasonable prices for their primary commodity exports.

"This is the challenge facing the international community. In this regard, developing countries are not asking for handouts, but for the implementation of measures (agreed to achieve fair trade)," he said.

The Group of 15 has retained its G-15 tag although it now comprises 16 countries.

Mugabe said the conference would discuss strategies to promote trade among Third World countries, to stimulate growth in the world's poorest regions.

Foreman wins unanimous decision over Grimsley

Morrison gets knockout in 'clean fight'

TOKYO (Reuter) - George Foreman, 47, used the belly-bump and said he had 100 more fights in him. HIV-infected Tommy Morrison didn't lose a drop of blood and the referee decided not to wear goggles but did don surgical gloves.



STILL THE CHAMP - George Foreman raises his arms in triumph after retaining his WBU heavyweight title.

Foreman kept to a vow to employ a "belly-bump" - using his ample stomach to keep opponents at bay - to unsettle Grimsley. "Now that's over with I'm going to go eat 16 hamburgers and have sushi for dessert," the 257-lb Foreman said.

Eilat shocks Mac. TA in State Cup action

THE big story of last night's second leg of the best-of-16 round in the State Cup was the loss of Maccabi Tel Aviv to Hapoel Eilat by a whopping 17 points, 93-79. The champions, however, advance to the quarter-finals on the strength of their 32-point win in the first leg at Yad Eliyahu.

advance to the next round. Their star player was Tomer Karmi who made all the difference in a closely contested game. Bnei Herzliya 90 (65) Maccabi Carmiel 61 (83) Herzliya wiped away the shame of its 18-point loss to the second-division team last week and thus advances to the quarter-finals. The high-scorer was Lior Arditzi with 21. Hapoel Jerusalem 90 (92) Maccabi Ra'anana 85 (76)

Mac Kiryat Motzkin 114 (79) Hapoel Haifa 91 (81) In this "Haifa derby" between the two second-division teams, Motzkin trounced its opponent to take the game and the overall win in both legs. Shimon Avrami was outstanding with 24 points. Maccabi Kiryat Gat 100 (89) Eitzur Rishon LeTzion 113 (83) Eitzur Rishon wiped out its opponents' six-point lead from the first round with a dazzling running and shooting display. Yoami Benal made 24, including six three-pointers.

LONDON (AP) - Two goals by veteran Peter Beardsley helped Newcastle back to the top of the Premier League yesterday in a 3-1 victory over neighbor Middlesbrough. The 37-year-old striker netted a controversially-awarded first-half penalty and then added the second 20 minutes from the end. Another England international player, midfielder Robert Lee, also fired home his first of the season to lift Newcastle to 27 points from 12 games and replace Arsenal (25 points) atop the standings.

Enqvist takes Paris Open

PARIS (AP) - Thomas Enqvist, saying he was playing "in a zone," stopped Yevgeny Kafelnikov's attempt for a French double by beating the Russian, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5 yesterday in the final of the Paris Open. "I felt like I couldn't lose," Enqvist said. "I was kind of playing out of my mind."

Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haninuis 6-4, 4-6, 7-6 (7-2). Kafelnikov, a top ten player in both singles and doubles, has played 159 matches this season, the most on the ATP tour. Ten minutes into the match, Enqvist was up 4-0 behind sizzling service returns and penetrating groundstrokes that sped by Kafelnikov.

Enqvist served just four aces in the second set but three of them came at key times. He ended two games with an ace and another brought him to set point, which he won with a service winner. Kafelnikov gained the lead for the first time in the match as he went up 3-0 at the start of the third set, dropping just one point in those three games. But Kafelnikov lost his next service game at love with a double fault and a netted smash. Things were even in the third set until 5-5.

But the game was out of its reach when Beardsley took a pass from Les Ferdinand and shot home in the 77th minute. Lee's goal came eight minutes from the end and was a powerful left-footed drive which seemed to take a deflection off Middlesbrough defender Steve Vickers. The Magpies fans were already celebrating a return to the top of the standings by the time Danish striker Mikkel Beck scored a consolation goal for 'Boro.

National soccer team begins training for Cyprus

THE national soccer squad today convenes for its first training session ahead of Sunday's World Cup qualifier with Cyprus in Limassol. Coach Shlomo Scharf said yesterday that prolific striker Rommen Harazi is unlikely to play, as he is still suffering from a leg injury which has seen him miss local league action since the 1-1 draw against Russia early last month.

Eyal Berkowitz arrived for training from England yesterday and according to Scharf, his excellent performances for Southampton will almost certainly assure him of a place in the starting lineup.

The situation is not so clear for Ronnie Rosenthal, however, as he cannot command a regular first-team spot with Spurs, and only played for five minutes in the London derby with West Ham United on Saturday. Scharf said he is not sure whether Rosenthal will be in the starting 11.

In other news yesterday, Dov Reimel was named as the surprise choice for coach of Maccabi Petah Tikva. The move came after Uri Malmilman had insisted that Petah Tikva hire him together with his assistant, Moshe Ben-Harush. Club chairman Avi Luzzon and his board-member-brother Amos refused pointblank to Malmilman's demands and opted for Reimel instead.

Italian cop wins NYC Marathon

NEW YORK (AP) - A little known Italian policeman, Giacomo Leone, streaked away from the field late in the race and won the New York City Marathon as the expected contender never seriously challenged yesterday.

Leone, coming off a stress fracture earlier in the year, was timed in 2 hours, 9 minutes, 54 seconds.

Turbo Tuno of Finland was second and Joseph Kamaau of Kenya third. Aiuta Catuna of Romania was a surprise winner among the women as two-time defending champion Tegla Loroupe of Kenya faded after leading early and wound up seventh. Catuna won in 2:28:17.

India beats Australia by 5 runs

MOHALLI, India (Reuter) - Leg-spinner Anil Kumble bowled India to a thrilling five-run victory over Australia yesterday to secure his side a place in the final of the T20 Cup triangular limited-over series. Kumble, who had claimed the key wicket of skipper Mark Taylor in his first spell, returned to clean bowl Paul Reiffell and Jason Gillespie and apply the brakes as Australia chased India's imposing 289 for six in 50 overs.

Australia needed six to win from the final over bowled by Sachin Tendulkar but Brad Hogg was run out at the non-striker's end off the first ball in a scramble for a leg-bye. India, with five points from six matches, will now meet South Africa in Wednesday's final. "It was an incredible win," Indian skipper Tendulkar said after the match. "Azharuddin played a fabulous knock to set us on the victory course and I'm glad we made it." The Indian innings revolved around Azharuddin's 104-ball knock of 94 and Tendulkar's 62 off 61 deliveries after being put in to bat.

Table titled 'Top 25 college football scores' listing various college football games, scores, and dates.

Table titled 'SCOREBOARD' listing NFL, NBA, and NHL game results from the previous day.

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